

## LITERATURE OF INTEREST

Death Valley wildflowers. Second edition, 1974. By Roxana S. Ferris. 150 pp., illus. Death Valley Natural History Association, Death Valley, California 92328. \$2.25.

Keys for the identification of the mosses of the Pacific Northwest. By Elva Lawton. 68 pp. Hattori Botanical Laboratory, 3888 Hon-machi, Nichinan-shi, Miyazaki-ken, Japan. 1971. \$4.00 (discount for multiple copies). Keys reprinted from the author's *Moss flora of the Pacific Northwest*.

Collection and care of botanical specimens. Reprinted with addenda, 1973. By D. B. O. Saville. pp. viii + 128. Publishing Division, Information Canada, 171 Slater St., Ottawa, Canada K1A 0S9. \$2.50 postpaid in Canada; \$3.00 postpaid elsewhere.

Ethnobotany of western Washington: the knowledge and use of indigenous plants by native Americans. Revised edition, 1973. By Erna Gunther. 71 pp. University of Washington Press, Seattle. Cloth, \$5.00; paper \$2.45.

Point Lobos wildflowers. By Ken Legg. 40 pp., illus. State of California—The Resources Agency, Department of Parks and Recreation. \$0.50. A reissue of the original (1954) publication.

REDISCOVERY OF *BLENNOSPERMA BAKERI* (COMPOSITAE).—An extensive population (ca 120 hectares) of *Blennosperma bakeri* Heiser was discovered recently. The plants were growing with typical vernal pool species in a swale along an intermittent stream: California, Sonoma Co., near intersection of Llano and Todd roads, SW of Santa Rosa, 3 April 1974, C. F. Quibell 1159 (NCC). This locality is about 27 km WNW of the other two known localities for this rare species. A meiotic chromosome count ( $2n = 9 \text{ II}$ ) agrees with earlier reports of three large and six small bivalents. A few plants (3 of 71) have yellow rather than the typically red style branches in the ray florets.—CHARLES F. QUIBELL, Department of Biological Sciences, Sonoma State College, Rohnert Park, California 94928 and JAMES R. ESTES, Department of Botany and Microbiology, University of Oklahoma, Norman 73069.

TAXONOMIC AND CYTOLOGICAL NOTES ON FERNS FROM CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA.—*Adiantum jordanii* K. Mull.  $2n = 30 \text{ II}$ . California: Mariposa Co., 3.5 km (2.2 mi) n of J16 on State Hwy 49, *Smith 644* (UC). This number was predicted by Wagner (Madroño 16:158–161. 1962) on the basis of a count from *Adiantum jordanii* × *pedatum*.

*Bommeria hispida* (Mett.) Underw.  $2n = 30 \text{ II}$ . Arizona: Pima Co., Molina Basin, *MacNeill s.n.* (UC). First chromosome report for the genus.

*Cheilanthes cooperae* D. C. Eaton.  $2n = 30 \text{ II}$ . California: Tulare Co., 6.1 km (3.8 mi) E of Kaweah River bridge on State Hwy 198, *Smith 633* (UC); Mariposa Co., State Hwy 49, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) N of jct. with J16, *Smith 643* (UC); Calaveras Co., 5.3 km (3.3 mi) N of Parrots Ferry Bridge, *Smith 647* (UC). First counts for the species. All three populations were found growing on either calcite or dolomite.

*Cheilanthes covillei* Maxon.  $2n = 30 \text{ II}$ ; 64 spores per sporangium. California: Kern Co., ca 3 km (2 mi) E of Democrat Springs, *Smith 620* (UC). First count for the species.

*Cheilanthes intertexta* (Maxon) Maxon. I agree with Howell (Amer. Fern J. 50:15–25. 1960) that this species is distinct from *C. covillei* Maxon. The two are sympatric over most of their ranges, although *C. intertexta* is certainly more common northward. In both gross and microscopic characters, *C. intertexta* serves as a